

SECRET

2 March 1982

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Staff Meeting Minutes of 2 March 1982

The Director chaired the meeting. [ ]

25X1

25X1

[ ]

The Director asked Dirks if he had seen the Time Magazine article (attached) on Soviet SIGINT stations. Admiral Inman said we should look into the article and try to determine exactly what the sites are. Dirks said he would do so and report back. [ ]

25X1

Fitzwater noted that the Jack Anderson column in the 1 March Washington Post was based on a 1975 article written by an analyst in the DDI. [ ]

25X1

Fitzwater announced the SAFE audit began on 1 March and he expects it to be completed by 1 April. [ ]

25X1

Briggs noted the Newsweek Periscope item on Wilson/Terpil (attached). [ ]

25X1

[ ] reported the Identities debate in the Senate concluded on 1 March and that it is possible that the bill will be brought to the floor on 5 March; he and the Director believe there are the necessary votes for passage of the bill with the Chafee amendment. [ ]

25X1

25X1

Gates reported the unclassified briefing on Nicaragua and El Salvador will be completed in time for the Director to discuss it with the Secretary of State on 3 March. Gates suggested two levels of review--a DCI, D/DIA, and Chairman, NIC review and a senior policy level review. The Director agreed. [ ]

25X1

Gates announced he is making some changes in OCO. [ ] will become the new Chief of the Current Intelligence Group within OCO (which is to be renamed Office of Current Production and Analytic Support--OCPAS). [ ]

25X1

25X1

25X1

SECRET

[ ] initiated a general discussion on NSSD 1-82 which resulted in the Director's requesting from Executive Secretary copies of all previous Presidential documents pertaining to national strategic planning. [ ]

25X1

25X1

Glerum reported he and Lipton will meet on 4 March with representatives of the HPSCI Staff to discuss the overseas pay situation. [ ]

25X1

Glerum noted we will have no problem in reaching the FY 1982 ceiling and he will be meeting shortly with Associate Deputy Directors to determine how to best utilize our available slots. [ ]

25X1

Stein reported on a briefing he gave Judge Clark on covert action and the resultant requirements which came from that meeting. [ ]

25X1

[ ] reported that Don Gregg, NSC Staff, will be forwarding a recommendation to the President that he visit CIA Headquarters and that Gregg would like to incorporate any DCI suggestions for the visit. It was agreed that the President should be encouraged to sign the probable Identities Legislation during such a visit. [ ]

25X1

25X1

25X1

Attachments

SECRET

IRAN

## Tuning In

### Soviets set up a spy station

For three months the rumors had swept through Tehran: Soviet officers and Cuban troops were helping to patrol Iran's frontier with Pakistan to halt the flight of dissident Iranians. At the same time, well-informed members of Iran's Islamic Guards confided that the Soviet Union had established an intelligence-gathering network in the southeastern region of Iran that focused on neighboring Pakistan. Tehran's growing rapprochement with Moscow gave credence to the reports. The Soviets have been supplying Iran with arms for its war with Iraq, while KGB experts have been helping Iran's Islamic revolutionary government create an efficient intelligence and security force.

An effort to track down the rumors about Soviet agents operating in the southeast began in Chah Bahar, an Iranian port on the Gulf of Oman commanding the approaches to the strategic Strait of Hormuz. The mysterious new tower that had been spotted near the town turned out to be no Soviet listening post. What had been mistaken for a spy installation was, in fact, a powerful 1,200-kilowatt radio transmitter set up by the Iranian government to foment Islamic revolution abroad. Broadcasting in a dozen languages, the transmitter has been beaming subversive broadcasts to the Indian subcontinent, the Arabian Peninsula and parts of Africa.

The place to look for the Soviets, TIME has learned, is 300 miles north in a remote corner of Baluchistan, near Zahedan, where the Iranian, Pakistani and Afghan frontiers meet to form a triangular no man's land. For centuries, the mountainous border area had been controlled by fierce Baluchi tribesmen, who freely traverse the borders of the three countries. The area is also used by opium smugglers and roamed by packs of wild, emaciated desert dogs.

There, on the stark, sun-parched slopes of the Kuh-e Malek Siah Mountain, was the Soviet-Iranian listening post. Using helicopters, the Soviets had transported antennae to a spot near the summit of the mountain. At the foot of the peak were parked ten huge 24-wheel trucks. They were sophisticated surveillance stations equipped with electronic gear that receives signals from the equipment above. The writing on the spy trucks was in Russian letters. Near by were 30 Iranian army British-made Chieftain tanks.

Keeping watch over the Soviet spy vehicles were about 200 Iranian Islamic Guards, armed with West German G-3 and Soviet Kalashnikov rifles. Fair-haired, Slavic-featured Soviet officers, looking incongruous in Iranian army uni-

*"The truth is,  
I would speak for the  
of Smirnoff anyti*

*Its value  
speaks for itself.*



*"Everyone admitted to the b  
Smirnoff. And no one ever ra*

*"Some might argue that Smirnoff  
that. But consider this... for just a little more than yo  
you can have the great quality of Smirnoff.*

*"Faced with evidence like this you can reach just one  
conclusion. Smirnoff is simply the best value in vod  
I rest my case."*

*There's*

# ork's ourceful e center.



NO POSTAGE  
NECESSARY  
IF MAILED  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES

REPLY CARD  
NO. 22, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PAID BY ADDRESSEE

ME

WE BUILDING  
ILLINOIS 60611

When there's The Video Action Center. New York's first developed videotape capability. Pioneered by us and available for your conference in any of our meeting rooms. It's indicative not just of our advanced communications resources, but of the know-how that can make them work for you.

Add to all of that a great midtown location, exciting restaurants, a glittering disco, and, over all, superlative good taste. For a copy of our conference brochure or for reservations, write or call Ms. Morehouse at (212) 484-3328.



## World

VIET NAM

### Failed Mission

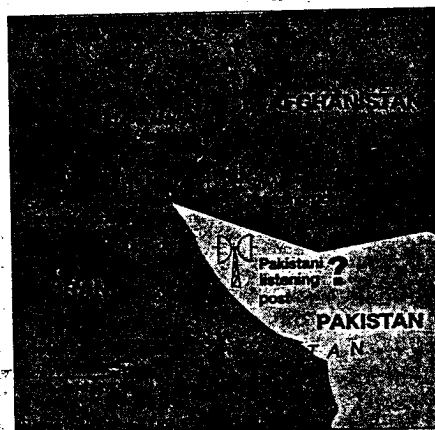
*Communist officials still i*

The twin-engine executive jet landed at Hanoi's Noi Bai Airport last week looked distinctly out of place among the Ilyushins and Antonovs parked on the tarmac. On its fuselage was lettered "United States of America." A team of officials had flown in to discuss with Communist officials an issue that stirred deep emotions among Americans: the fate of 2,553 U.S. soldiers still unaccounted for from the Indochina War.

The delegation, the ninth to visit Hanoi since the war ended almost 15 years ago, was headed by Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard L. Armitage. The group was greeted at the airport by a line of smiling Vietnamese officials, then loaded into several black Volkswagen sedans. As they rode toward the capital, Americans noticed that much of the countryside had the appearance of a military alert; anti-aircraft guns loomed over bomb craters, and flagged radar antennae poked through the thatched-roofed huts.

The capital, however, had the appearance of a nation at peace. The promenade along the city's downtown lake was filled with young people, many in blue jeans, trying to cope with the latest shortages reported from Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon): platform shoes. In contrast to 1980, when the markets held little more than black-market cigarettes, the stores were packed with shoppers and a limited variety of merchandise. Instead of exports from Ho Chi Minh, display windows in the Hanoi general department store contained wicker furniture.

After checking into the Cuong Thang Loi (Victory) Hotel, the delegation's cars were driven to a French colonial



forms, moved back and forth between the mobile units.

Somewhere across the border, the Pakistanis are said to have their own listening post tuned to what is happening in Iran and, assuredly, the operations at the Soviet station. What is more, the Pakistanis reportedly have sent patrols into Iran to learn more about the flurry of activity, just as the Iranians are said to be sending their own scouts across the border. Early last December, two Soviet intelligence agents were killed during a chance encounter with a Pakistani intelligence unit patrolling the border. At about the same time, Salim Ahmed, a Pakistani spy who had ventured into Iranian territory, was captured by Soviet and Iranian patrols and executed in Zahedan on Dec. 20.

The establishment of the spy station by Soviet intelligence is a major coup for Moscow. Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan two years ago, the Soviets have been worried about Pakistani training of anti-Soviet Afghan guerrilla forces on the Pakistan side of Kuh-e Malek Siah Mountain. To get permission to set up the station, the Soviets had to overcome the concerns of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime, which is ideologically committed to the struggle of the Muslim Afghan guerrillas against the Soviet occupation. Last October, however, the Soviets succeeded in persuading Tehran that the Pakistanis were training Afghan guerrillas with U.S. assistance, not only to liberate Afghanistan but to try to undermine the Tehran government. Fearful of Pakistan's increasing rapprochement with Washington and the Arab states of the Persian Gulf, Tehran agreed to let the installation be built.

The result was a deal that helps both the Soviet Union and Iran. The Soviet station tips off the Khomeini regime about attempts by Iranian refugees to escape into Pakistan. The same unit, and a similar one said to be operated by the Soviets in a nearby region of southern Afghanistan, enables the Soviets to keep track of traffic from Pakistan into Afghanistan, as well as to monitor closely the activities of the Pakistani armed forces, which are being re-equipped with sophisticated U.S.



Armitage, left, talking with Vietnam. The colonel had been a guest the



# PERISCOPE

## Wilson, Terpil and the Pentagon

The House intelligence committee has evidence indicating that the Pentagon, not the CIA, as has been suspected, might have established ties with two former CIA men accused of providing weapons and expertise to train terror teams in Libya in recent years. The CIA has denied any formal connection with Edwin Wilson and Frank Terpil during their Libyan operations. Thomas Clines, a former CIA officer, has told the House investigators that upon retiring in 1978 he was awarded a secret Defense Department contract to find information on Soviet weapons sold to Libya and that he hired as his agent Douglas Schlachter, who was then working for Wilson in Libya. Clines said he received his contract from Erich von Marbod, a senior official of the Defense Security Assistance Agency—a Pentagon office that handles arms sales to foreign countries but isn't supposed to be involved in intelligence projects. Von Marbod retired last December; associates say that he took a legitimate medical retirement and left under no cloud.

## William Clark Takes Charge

William Clark, the successor to Richard Allen as Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, is filling his "coordinative" role forcefully. As a longtime Reagan associate, Clark has implicit authority that he isn't afraid to use—even if it means bawling out a former boss. One source says that Clark, who used to be Secretary of State Alexander Haig's second-in-command, recently "read the riot act" to Haig as well as to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger for their squabble on a question of U.S. arms sales to Jordan. Clark told the Cabinet rivals to end their bickering "or they'd hear from someone else over here"—meaning the President.

## Nicaragua's Fears About El Salvador

U.S. analysts believe that the leftist Nicaraguan Government, fearing a right-wing victory in El Salvador's March 28 election, has stepped up its support for the Salvadoran rebels. In the view of some U.S. experts, the Nicaraguans worry that if El Salvador's ultraconservatives win the election, they will join forces with rightists in Guatemala and Honduras to attack Nicaragua's Sandinista government. One top U.S. official is even hinting that the Nicaraguans might intervene directly in the Salvadoran civil war, but such an overt move seems unlikely because it would discredit the rebels and justify U.S. retaliation.

## Mrs. Sadat: Heading Abroad?

Jihan Sadat, widow of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, has applied for a passport. Mrs. Sadat's future has been the source of widespread speculation in Egypt, where her glamorous life-style often drew criticism in the past. In the five months since her husband was assassinated, there have been persistent reports that she was planning to leave Egypt permanently. She has denied the reports, and family sources say she is obtaining the passport just for a brief trip—a Muslim pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia.

## Retaliation Against Uncle Sam

Third World and European countries, led by India and France, are moving to retaliate against the United States for reducing its contributions to the International Development Association, a World Bank affiliate that offers cheap loans to poor countries. The

Carter Administration had promised \$3.2 billion as Uncle Sam's traditional 27 percent share of IDA lending funds for fiscal 1981, 1982 and 1983, but Congress has whittled away at that allotment, and it will finally amount to less than \$2 billion. World Bank president A. W. Clausen, an American, has asked other countries to make up some of the difference. The French and the Indians are arguing that the United States should be penalized by yielding part of its 27 percent share of votes in IDA to the countries that chip in to compensate for the U.S. shortfall.

## U.S. Mercenaries in Lebanon

The presence of U.S. mercenaries in a Mideast hot spot is embarrassing U.S. officials, but so far there is nothing they can do about it. About 30 to 40 Westerners, most of them Americans, are now serving with the forces of Maj. Saad Haddad, the Israeli-backed Christian chief who is fighting Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon. Like Haddad's regular troops, the mercenaries are provided with uniforms, weapons and pay by Israel. Aides at the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv say that the soldiers of fortune aren't breaking any U.S. laws, and there aren't enough of them to warrant taking any action.

## Spasowski's Post-Defection Syndrome

Romuald Spasowski, Poland's former ambassador to the United States, is experiencing extreme depression among other withdrawal symptoms that affect many political defectors. Spasowski, a 61-year-old career diplomat, reacted to Poland's declaration of martial law and seizure of Lech Walesa by resigning and accepting U.S. asylum last December. Spasowski and his family moved into a safe house at first, but they now live on their own under loose protection by Federal security officers. Sources say that Spasowski tries to relieve his depression by taking frequent trips away from Washington by himself, raising occasional alarms that he has disappeared.

## Diversions Tactics

Reagan Administration officials were thinking about something more than combating terrorism when they decided last week to boycott oil from Muammar Kaddafi's Libya—and to leak the news immediately, even before consulting allies. Washington sources say that Secretary of State Alexander Haig and some of his top colleagues were eager to distract the press from two unwelcome stories, on El Salvador and the Reagan budget battle, that have dominated headlines recently. The Reaganites were gratified when the Libyan embargo became the lead story in The Washington Post and also made page one in The New York Times.

## The Return of the Hospital Ships

The U.S. Navy plans to restore hospital ships to its fleet and is now inspecting private tankers and cruise ships, as well as some Navy vessels, that could be fitted out with 24 operating rooms and 2,000 beds. The Navy has done without hospital ships since the Repose and the Sanctuary were decommissioned several years ago, but the Pentagon wants such ships available again. The reason: in case of war, the Rapid Deployment Force might be rushed into action in the Persian Gulf or another area that lacks adequate medical facilities. The Navy has been allotted \$301 million in the fiscal 1983 budget for hospital ships.

BILL ROEDER with bureau reports